



# INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject :History	Topic: Nazism and the Rise of Hitler	Date of Worksheet :15/10/17
Resource Person:Mrs.Sangeeta Kumble	Date :	
Name of the Student :	Class & Division :	Roll Number :

	<p><b>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :</b></p> <p><b>NOTE: (QUESTION, 3, 6, 9, 13, 15, 17.18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 TO BE WRITTEN IN THE NOTEBOOK.)</b></p>	
1	<p><b>What do you understand by the ‘Genocidal War’ in Germany?</b></p> <p>-It means that mass murder of the selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe.</p> <p>-Nazis killed the Jews, Gypsies and the Polish civilians. They killed people in poisoned gas chambers.</p> <p>-Number of people killed included six million Jews. 2, 00,000 Gypsies, one million Polish civilians, 70.000 Germans’ who were considered mentally and physically disabled besides many political opponents.</p>	3
2	<p><b>How was the German parliament established after the first world war?</b></p> <p>-The defeat of imperial Germany and the abdication of the emperor gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity.</p> <p>-National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure.</p> <p>- Deputies were now elected to the German Parliament or Reichstag, on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.</p>	3
3	<p><b>“The Treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating”Give reason to support the answer.</b></p>	5
4	<p><b>What was the impact of world war I on German politics and society?</b></p> <p><b><u>-Effect on Political life:</u></b></p> <p>1. Unfortunately, the infantWeimarRepublic was being made to pay for the sins of the old empire.</p> <p>-The Republic was financially crippled and was forced to pay the compensation.</p> <p><b><u>Effects on the society:</u></b></p> <p>-Soldiers were placed above the civilians.</p> <p>-The media glorified trench life, where soldiers lived miserable life.</p> <p>-Aggressive war propaganda and national honour held an important place in the lives of the people.</p> <p>-Popular support grew for conservative dictatorships that had recently come into being. Democracy was indeed a young and fragile idea, which could not</p>	5



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	survive the instabilities of interwar Europe.	
5	<p><b>Trace the growth of political radicalization in Germany after the first world war.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-The birth of the Weimar Republic coincided with the revolutionary uprising of the Spartacist League on the pattern of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Soviets of workers and sailors were established in cities.</li><li>-The political atmosphere in Berlin was charged with demands for Soviet -style governance.</li><li>-Those opposed to this- the Socialist ,Democrats and the Catholics met in Weimar to give shape to the democratic republic</li><li>-The Weimar Republic crushed the uprising with the help of war veterans organization called Free Corps</li></ul> <p>The anguished spartacist later founded the Communist Party of Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Political radicalization was heightened by the economic crisis in Germany. Loss of value of German currency and hyperinflation, prices of goods increased, forcing the unemployed youth to join with radicals.</li></ul>	5
6	<p><b>What do you know about the Dawes plan?</b></p>	3
7	<p><b>Write a note on the effects of Economic Depression on US and Germany.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-The Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929 and this was the start of the Great Economic Depression.</li><li>-Over the next three years between 1929 and 1932, the national income of US fell by half. Factories shut down, exports fell, farmers were badly hit and speculators withdrew their money from the market. The effect of the recession in the US economy was felt worldwide.</li><li>-The German economy was worst hit by the economic crisis. German investments and industrial recovery was totally dependent on short term loans largely from the USA. This support was stopped by the depression.</li><li>-By 1932, industrial productions were reduced .Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched to an unprecedented 6 million. As jobs disappeared unemployed youths took to criminal activities.</li><li>-The economic crisis created deep anxieties and fears in the people. The middle class saw their savings diminished and business class saw their business got ruined.</li><li>-Large mass of peasantry were affected by the sharp fall of prices and women unable to fill their children's stomachs were filled with a sense of deep despair.</li><li>-People lost confidence in democratic parliamentary system, which seemed to offer no solutions.</li></ul>	5



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<b>8</b>	<p><b>Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic.</b></p> <p><b><u>Treaty of Versailles:</u></b></p> <p>-After the defeat of Germany at the end of the First World War a treaty was signed between the Weimar Republic and the Allied Powers. It was considered as the treaty of humiliation as Germany lost all its major resource areas to the Allied Powers and had to pay a compensation of 6 billion dollars.</p> <p><b><u>Economic Crisis:</u></b></p> <p>The German state was going through a financial crisis. They had to repay the loan that they had taken to fight the First World War and to add the burden they had to compensate the loss of the allied powers.</p> <p>-During this time the gold reserves were being depleted and the value of mark fell; the Wall Street Exchange crashed which followed the Great Economic Depression.</p> <p><b><u>Political Crisis:</u></b></p> <p>-Political radicalism was another problem faced by the Republic. The communist and the socialist and later the Nazis had become a threat to the Weimar Republic.</p> <p>-The Weimar Republic was criticized by the citizens for the defeat in the First World War and for the harsh conditions which prevailed during that time.</p> <p>-Those who supported the Weimar Republic mainly the socialist, the Democrats and the Catholics became easy target of attack in the conservative nationalist circles; they were mockingly called November criminals.</p> <p>-Weimar Republic was highly unstable. Twenty cabinets in average 239 days and the liberal use of Article 48 made the people lose confidence in democratic parliamentary system.</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>9</b>	<p><b>Politically too Weimar Republic was too fragile .Explain.</b></p>	<b>3</b>
<b>10</b>	<p><b>Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany by 1920.</b></p> <p><b><u>Failure of the Weimar Republic</u></b></p> <p>-The defeat in the First World War, Political instability and its role in signing Treaty of Versailles, People lost confidence in democratic parliamentary system.</p> <p>-The 1923 economic crisis and the 1929 Great Depression led to widespread inflation, misery and despair .This made the people angry and desperate. This was a golden opportunity for the Nazis to launch a campaign in its favour.</p> <p>-Nazi propaganda was unique. Red banners with the swastika, Nazi salute and the rounds of applause attracted the people making Nazi very popular.</p> <p><b><u>Hitler's personality</u></b></p> <p>-Hitler was a powerful speaker, an able organizer, resourceful person and a</p>	<b>5</b>



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	<p>man of actions.</p> <p>-He could mobilize the mass in his favour by his powerful speech. He promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles treaty and restore the dignity of the German people. In fact his personality and actions contributed maximum to the popularity of the Nazism in Germany.</p>	
11	<p><b>Describe the formation of the Nazi Party.</b></p> <p>- The economy, polity and society formed the background to Hitler’s rise to power.</p> <p>-Hitler was born in Austria in 1889 and spent his youth in poverty.</p> <p>- In the first world war, he joined the army and acted as amessenger in the front, became a corporal and earned medals for bravery.</p> <p>-The German defeat in the first world war horrified him and the treaty of Versaillesmade him furious.</p> <p>-In 1919, hejoined a small group called the GermanWorkers Party .He subsequently took over the organization and renamed it ‘The Nationalist SocialistWorkers Party’. This partycame to be known as the Nazi party.</p>	5
12	<p><b>How did Hitler capture power in Germany?</b></p> <p>-In 1923, Hitler planned to seize control of Bavaria, march to Berlin and capture power. He failed, was arrested tried for treason and later released.</p> <p>-But during the Great Depression Nazism became mass movement. During the economic depression, the Nazi propaganda stirred hopes of a better future.</p> <p>-In 1928, the Nazi could not get more than 2.6 percent votes in the Reich stag the German parliament.</p> <p>- By 1932 the Nazi, party had become the largest party with 37 percent votes and Hitler became the chancellor of Germany.</p>	5
13	<p><b>What promises did Hitler make to the Germans when he came to power?</b></p>	3
14	<p><b>How did Hitler systematically destroy democracy?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Trace the destruction of democracy in Germany.</b></p> <p>-On January 30 1933, PresidentHindenburg offered the chancellorship, the highest position in the cabinet of ministers to Hitler.</p> <p><b><u>The following steps were taken to destroy democracy:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>-The fire decree of February of 1933-</u></b> This Decree was issued after the destruction of the GermanParliament in a mysterious fire. ThisDecree indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the WeimarRepublic. Most of the communist were hurriedlysent to the concentration camps.</p> <p><b><u>-The Enabling Act of March 1933:</u></b> established dictatorship in Germany. It gave</p>	5



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	<p>all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-<b>All political parties and trade Unions were banned</b> except for Nazi party and its affiliates.</li><li>-<b>The state established complete control</b> over the economy ,media,army and the judiciary</li><li>-<b>Special surveillance and security forces</b>were created to control and order society inways that the Nazis wanted.</li></ul>	
15	<b>What special surveillance and security forces were created by the Nazis?</b>	5
16	<b>What was Hitler’s foreign policy?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-In foreign policy also Hitler acquired quick successes.</li><li>- He pulled out of the league of nations in 1933, reoccupied the Rhineland in1936 and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan ‘<i>one people one empire one leader</i>’.</li><li>-He then went on to wrest German speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia and gobbled up the entire country.</li><li>-In all this he had an unspoken support of England which had considered the Versailles verdict too harsh.</li><li>-These quick successes at home and abroad seemed to reverse the destiny of the country.</li><li>In 1939, Germany invaded Poland, leading to the Second World War in which Germany was finally defeated.</li></ul>	5
17	<b>How was economic recovery made in Germany?</b>	3
18	<b>When and why did Hitler invade Soviet Union?</b>	3
19	<b>“The crimes that Nazis committed were linked to a system of belief and a set of practices” .Justify the statement.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler’s worldview.</li><li>-According to Nazi there was no equality but racial hierarchy. Blond blue eyed German Aryans were at the top, whilethe Jews were at the lowest rung. They came to be regarded as an anti- race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans.</li><li>-All other colouredpeoplewere placed in between depending upon the e external features.</li><li>-Hitler’s racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert spencer</li><li>-The Nazisargued that the strongest racewould survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was the finest. It had to retain its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.</li><li>-The other aspect of Hitler’s ideology related to the geopolitical concept of <i>lebensraum</i> or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement.</li><li>-This would enhance the area of Germany, enable the settlers on new lands to</li></ul>	5



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	retain ultimate link with the place of their origin. It would also enhance <b>the</b> material resources and power of the German nation.	
20	<b>How was Racial Society established by Hitler in Germany?</b>	5
21	<b>“Jews remained the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany”. Explain</b>	5
22	<b>How did Hitler treat the Polish?</b>	5
23	<b>What kind of education was given in Nazi school?</b> -All schools were cleansed and purified. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed. -Children were segregated. Germans and Jews neither could sit together nor play together. Subsequently undesirable children – Jew, the physically handicapped, Gypsies were thrown out of schools. And finally in the 1940’s they were taken to the gas chamber. -School textbooks were rewritten. -Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi’s ideas of race. -Stereotype about Jews was popularized even through maths classes. -Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler. Boxing was introduced as Hitler believed that it could make children iron hearted, strong and masculine.	5
24	<b>Analyze the role of Youth Organization in Nazi Germany.</b>	5
25	<b>Explain what role women played in Nazi society.</b>	5
26	<b>‘The Nazi regime used language and media with care and often to great effect’ Explain.</b>	5
27	<b>How did the common man react to Nazism?</b>	5
28	<b>How was the Holocaust practiced in Germany?</b> -Information of the Nazi atrocities on the Jews had opened up to the world after the defeat of Germany in the world war II. -The Jews wanted the world to remember the atrocities and sufferings they had endured during the Nazi killing operations called the Holocaust. -A ghetto inhabitant had wanted to tell the world about what had happened in Nazi Germany. - Many Jews had written diaries, kept notebooks and created archives that bore witness. -on the other hand when the war was lost, the Nazi leaders tried to burn all the evidences available in the offices. -Yet the history and the memory of the Holocaust lived on the memoirs, fiction, documentaries, poetry and museum in many parts of the world today.	5